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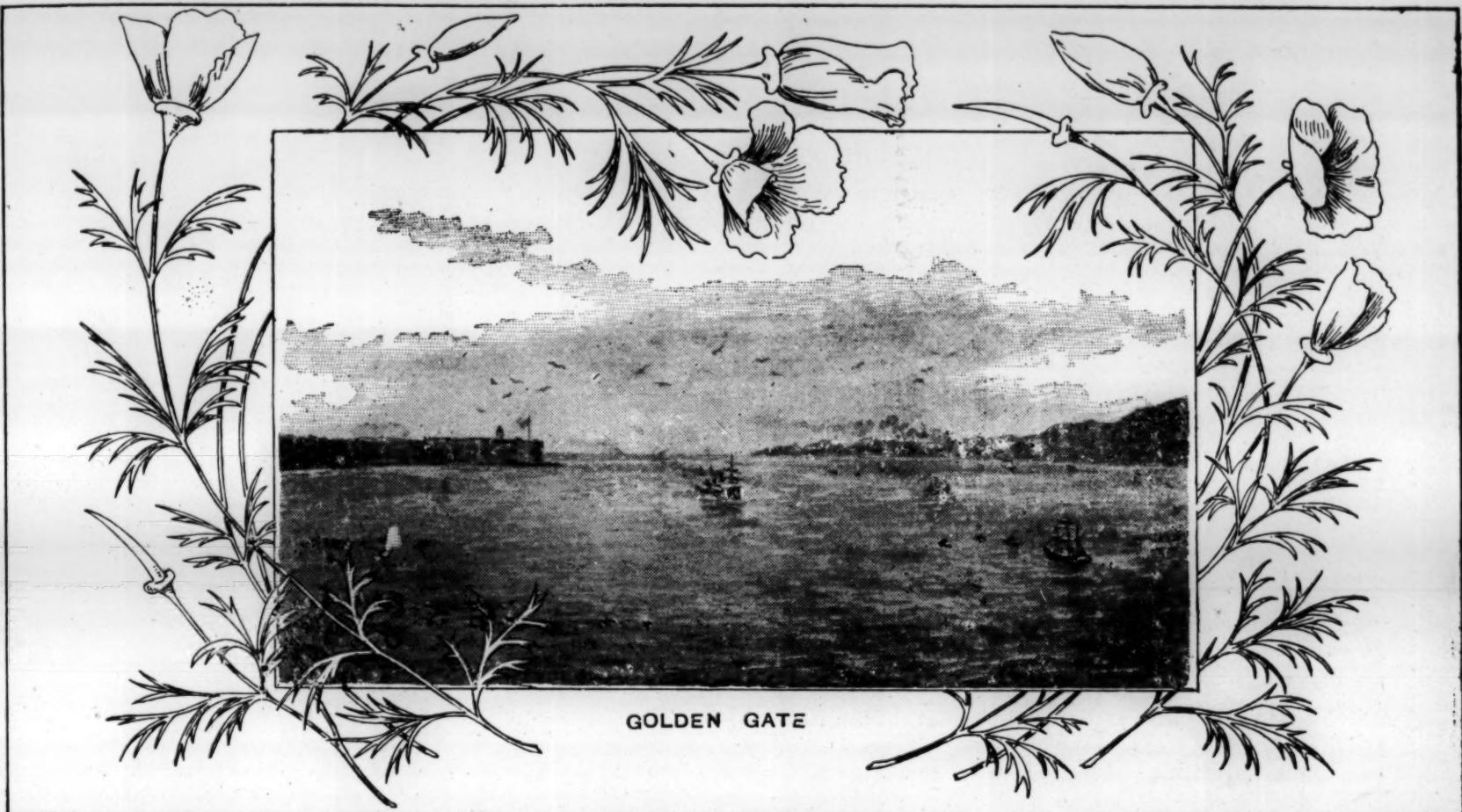
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California Medical Journal.

VOL XVII.

San Francisco, December, 1896

NO. 12.



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California Medical Journal.

VOL. XVII.

San Francisco, California, December, 1896

NO. 12

The Climate of Southern California.

J. A. MUNK, M. D., Los Angeles, Cal.

Negatively stated the striking peculiarity of Southern California climate is the almost entire absence of the disagreeable elements that are found in other countries. The positive factors that compose the climate are characteristic, and distinguish it from every other spot upon the continent, if not in the whole world.

The country south of Tehachapi is Southern California, but it does not all have the same climate. There are two distinct zones that are entirely different and are separated by the Coast Range of mountains. On the ocean side is the real Southern California climate that is so much praised and prized and is cool, balmy and pleasant during the entire year. Over the mountains on the desert side it is as dry, dreary and desolate as Sahara, with scarcely a promise that the prevailing conditions will ever change. For any one to picture Southern California climate as it is on the ocean side, and then meet the desert variety as is usually done by the tourist from the East on his way to the Coast must, indeed,

be disappointing; yet, both climates are in Southern California.

The peculiar topography of the country is one of the features that helps to make possible the climate of Southern California. All along the northern coast the Coast Range hugs the shore closely which prevents the sea-breeze from blowing far inland, excepting at the single break through the Golden Gate at San Francisco. On the southern coast all this is changed. Beginning at Point Conception the high mountains break away into lower ranges and foothills as far south as Santa Monica, where they suddenly terminate and abruptly bend eastward, when they again enlarge into another high range, which includes the Sierra Madre, San Bernardino and San Jacinto mountains, that sweeps around in a gigantic curve or semicircle back to the sea at San Juan, and stands as a mighty protecting wall between the ocean and the desert. This arrangement leaves a large scope of level country entirely open to the sea, over which the refreshing sea-breeze blows unob-

structed and makes the incomparable climate of Southern California.

This stretch of open country consisting of an area of about one hundred miles square, for convenience, I will call the Los Angeles Plain, of which the city of Los Angeles is the center, and stands unrivaled as the gem of the Pacific Coast. It is upon this plain that such remarkable developments have been made in recent years, and it does not take a prophetic eye to see that every acre of this land, wherever water can be obtained, will be converted into a home in the near future. In boom days, owing to the high price of land, it was jokingly said that the boomer "sold the climate and threw in the land" which, although spoken in jest, was nevertheless true, for without the climate the country would be a desert and the land of but little value.

Another factor, and perhaps the most important one, is the sea-breeze which is the charm of Southern California climate. The trade winds blow with great regularity during the summer months, when they are the most needed, the sea breeze by day and the land breeze at night. The sea-breeze is always about the same temperature, but by contrast feels cool in summer and warm in winter. It is tempered by the great Kuro Siwo or Japan current, whose large mass of cold water brings coolness from the far north as it flows in a broad, deep stream down the Coast. At Point Conception where the shore curves eastward and the Channel Islands begin, the current leaves the shore and continues on in a

straight course out to sea. Upon this broad expanse of cold water spreads the dry, hot desert air, which rises from the interior, pours over the mountains and mingles with the sea-breeze.

This combination of elements in the sea-breeze gives to the Los Angeles Plain an atmosphere that is unexcelled, being neither extremely dry as found on the desert, nor excessively moist like the eastern climate, but is just that happy mean between the two extremes that is most desirable and enjoyable every day in the year.

People who imagine that the climate of Southern California is pleasant only in winter are very much mistaken, for the summer is equally if not more pleasant than the winter. There are virtually only two seasons in Southern California, Spring and Fall—Winter and Summer being banished. In the winter, or, when the almanac says it is winter, instead of frost and snow come the gentle rains and green fields of growing grass and fragrant flowers, that resemble an eastern spring. In the summer the fields dry up and look brown, but the days are bright and the air cool, that reminds one of a choice article of eastern early Fall weather. Where irrigation is practiced the crops grow during the summer, and the fields are green throughout the year.

The sea-breeze being much heavier than the desert air its weight prevents it from rising and crossing over the mountains; and, having its progress barred in the direction of land by the Coast Range, it goes down the coast until it reaches the open country of Southern California, where it spreads



ON MOUNT LOWE
(SITE OF ECHO MOUNTAIN HOUSE.)



SANTA MONICA BEACH

out in a gentle zephyr over the wide Los Angeles Plain, that feels as grateful as the cool breath of a snow-bank in the midst of summer heat. On its inland course it never acquires uncomfortable force or velocity until it reaches the mountains and is sucked through canons or passes to fill the vacuum made by the displacement of the rarefied desert air as it is forced upward by the heat. Here, at times, the wind is so strong that it amounts to a gale, and picks up sand and gravel and hurls it with such force as in time to cut through telegraph poles by erosion; and, portable objects have to be anchored down with rock to keep them from blowing away. The windy sections of Southern California on the ocean side are only in the mountain passes; but on the desert, wind storms are common.

The two principal passes opening into the desert from the Los Angeles Plain, both having an elevation of less than 3,000 feet above the sea level, are the Cajon Pass which leads into the Mojave Desert and is traversed by the Santa Fe railroad; and the San Gorgouia Pass which opens into the Colorado Desert and through which runs the Southern Pacific railroad. Both deserts present the unusual sight of dry land lying below the sea level; in the Death Valley on the former, and in the Salton Basin on the latter—places that are so extremely hot and barren that they are uninhabitable. Wind storms on the Los Angeles Plain are rare and tornados are unknown. About the time of the equinox there are apt to be a few windy days but they

are so mild in comparison to what is experienced elsewhere that they are scarcely worth mentioning. Indeed it is surprising how little wind blows, for while gentle zephyrs prevail daily the weather is almost an unbroken calm during the whole year.

Being far south it is but natural to infer that Southern California is a hot country, and so it is on the desert side and would be also, on the ocean side if it were not for the cool sea-breeze. The sun shines hot in the summer but the heat is neutralized by the sea-breeze so that it is not uncomfortable. If on exceptional days it is hot in the sun for a few hours in the middle of the day, the shade is always cool and the nights comfortable: There is never a prolonged hot spell, nor is the heat ever oppressive, but in the hottest weather there is always a chance to thoroughly cool off during every twenty-four hours. Every night is cool enough to sleep under blankets, and about the same amount of bed covers is used the year round. Likewise about the same weight of clothing and underwear is worn winter and summer, and the ladies have little opportunity to wear dimity and other light dress goods. There is no occasion to sit out-doors at night trying to coax a cool breeze for the night air is always cool, and usually too cool to sit long in the open air.

The fogs experienced here are not of the disagreeable kind that are found in a humid atmosphere. Foggy days are exceptional, and the nights in which the fog falls as a mist are comparatively few. During the summer

months the fog clouds roll in from the ocean at night and gather like a cloud in the sky that is called a high fog, but which is practically only a cloud although it never rains, neither has it the appearance or sensation of a fog. The fog cloud hangs in the sky during the morning and covers all of the Los Angeles Plain, until the sea-breeze begins to blow when it disappears. At Echo Mountain House on Mt. Lowe, and higher up the mountain, the fog never rises, but looking down upon the fog from above, it has the appearance of a vast sea of white that stretches seaward to the horizon and presents a magnificent view. The air on the mountain is like mountain air every where, dry and rarified, that partakes more of the desert than of the ocean, and is wholesome and beneficial as a change.

Finer weather could not be imagined or made to order than this combination of fog-cloud and sea-breeze. The fog cloud shields the land from the hot morning sun that is delightfully refreshing, and vanishes when the sea-breeze rises, which is ordinarily about ten o'clock in the forenoon, after which its presence is no longer needed. During the remainder of the day the sky is invariably clear and the sun unobstructed, yet it is not uncomfortably hot. Occasionally there comes a day in which the sea-breeze fails to blow when the heat is perceptibly increased, and furnishes a taste of what Southern California climate might be without its sea-breeze.

During a period of almost eight months, including the whole summer,

it never rains, although the fog-cloud hovers in the sky nearly every morning, but during all that time it is perfect picnic weather, and the balance of the year is just like it, only that it sometimes rains. The rainy season usually begins in November and ends in March. It does not rain all the time but is showery like an eastern spring with many pleasant days between showers. After the long summer drought the rain is most acceptable, for by it the face of nature is again washed clean, the dust all laid and the earth "dressed in living green." The rain falls gently and is seldom accompanied by wind. When it rains in the valley it snows on the mountains, and after the storm clears away the green landscape upon a background of pure white makes a lovely picture. Winter as seen here at a distance upon the mountains without any unpleasant sensation of cold is very agreeable to the average mortal, but if any one pines for the genuine article it can be found within an hour's ride up the Mt. Lowe railway. White frost is sometimes seen upon the lowlands, but a killing frost is rare. In the frostless belt on the ocean front and upon the foothills vegetables grow and flowers bloom all winter long untouched by frost. On the ocean side the rainy season is in the winter, and on the desert it is in the summer.

The atmosphere is remarkably free from electricity and its presence rarely felt. As a rule there are no thunder storms but at the close of each rainy season there is apt to be a clearing up shower that is attended by a few flash-



LOS ANGELES COTTAGE



PICNIC IN JANUARY

es of lightning and peals of thunder. On the desert the thunder and lightning are terrific. During the summer rainy season upon the desert great banks of cumulous clouds rise above the mountairs, and "thunder heads" pile up threateningly as if about to cross over and empty themselves in rain, but they never do, for the mountains are an effective barrier against the invasion of any hostile element of either hot or cold wave, rain or wind storm from the desert.

The even temperature and absence of all extremes makes the Los Angeles Plain an ideal residence for all classes, but particularly so for the aged and invalid who are feeble and unable to cope successfully with sudden or extreme climatic changes. In the East during every severe spell of weather either of heat or cold the mortality is always greatly and sometimes frightfully increased, as it was in New York City during the past summer, when many persons die who would be spared under other conditions. By a residence here all such persons would have a reasonable prospect of prolonging life; but those who are in the last stage of some incurable disease are excepted as they could not hope for any permanent benefit from any change they might make, and should remain at home to die in peace among their friends. The low altitude of the coast and the absence of free electricity makes it a sedative climate that is favorable for rest and sleep. Although soothing it is not enervating, but rather gently tonic from the bracing effect of the sea-breeze. Its tendency is

to lessen nervousness and its influence is beneficial in all nervous disorders. Even if it should predispose to languor as some pretend, it might be overlooked or excused sometimes, for laziness is such a comfortable feeling that it would be a loss to miss the pleasant sensation, at least in a case of neurasthenia.

There seems to be no disease that is peculiar to the climate or that is generally prevalent, but the sickness consists of an assortment of ailments that includes a little of everything. It is unquestionably the childrens Paradise for not only is there an entire absence of that fatal disease among children known as cholera infantum, but the eruptive disorders that are peculiar to childhood are also comparatively mild and of short duration. Malaria is a minus quantity and seldom if ever occurs from local causes, but when it appears it invariably proves to be an imported article. Colds are contracted here as elsewhere but are not common. Sunstroke and hydrophobia are both unknown.

Admitting the superiority of Southern California climate, the objection is sometimes raised that there is monotony in so much fine weather. A good climate is desirable like health or wealth or any other good thing, but nothing good is ever fully appreciated until it is lost; and usually, the very persons who complain of such monotony are also the first ones to find fault with any change in the weather.

In considering the wonderful growth and prosperity of Southern California during the past ten years the question

is sometimes asked as to the cause. Many reasons have been given, but to my mind there is only one answer, THE CLIMATE. Most of the people living here came first for the climate, and they were not all "one lungers" either, but having seen and tasted were so much pleased that they made it their permanent abode. Wealthy people from everywhere have chosen it for their home, to spend their money and live in comfort, and the large annual tourist travel is rapidly adding to their number. Such an influx of people has hastened progress, and as a natural result there have sprung up

many industries in agriculture and horticulture, manufacturing and trade that employ a large population, possessed of less means or no means at all, perhaps, except a spirit of industry and thrift which is bound to win anywhere, that brings prosperity to all and makes a small empire within itself.

Believe it or not as you will, gentle reader, but the number of faces that are already turned with longing in this direction are so numerous, that it will soon not be a question of how to induce people to come but of how many the limited space will accommodate.

The Eclectic Medical Society of California of 1896.

H. T. WEBSTER, M. D., Oakland, Cal.

Fourteen years ago this present month, I attended, for the first time, a meeting of the Eclectic Medical Society of California. Our meeting just past contrasts so strongly in certain respects with the events of that occasion, that I deem a description of it interesting reading for the subscribers of Our Journal, and shall submit a few reflections upon the subject.

Upon that occasion Prof. D. Maclean was presiding officer, as well as upon the occasion of our last meeting; but here the analogy must end, for, though Professors Gere, Logan, Cornwall and myself were present, as well as Prof. Maclean, we were new comers, and were regarded with a certain amount

of askance. The bulk of the gathering consisted of old Californians and old Eclectics (San Franciscans and Oaklanders), who had never been in touch with the progress of modern times, and who regarded even their own Bundy as a presumptuous adventurer. The oracle of the occasion was the venerable O. P. Warren, M. D., who is now long gone to his reward—a great stickler for frivolous matters of parliamentary practice, and a true member of the "fussy," spread-eagle profession of ye olden time, when, lacking almost everything else, it was necessary to maintain the dignity of the individual by a heavy show of pomposity and ludicrous dignity. There was mighty

little chance of learning anything new from this gathering, for, if anybody had a paper, it was upon some hackneyed subject which would have been familiar to Beach and Morrow. Therefore the meeting was prosy, uninteresting, and soporiferous in its influences, for nothing was expected (nor wanted) of the new comers, who were looked upon as interlopers upon already pre-empted ground.

With this element of Eclecticism such an idea as aggressiveness upon the part of Eclectics was not to be thought of. They had played second fiddle to allopathy so long that they were humbly grateful to eat of the crumbs that fell from the allopathic table, and considered it the height of their ambition to be allowed to practice medicine for the rest of their days, with never a care for posterity. No committee was appointed to attend to legislation; no thought was had of new remedies; no concern was manifested regarding new methods. Their authorities were Beach and Jones, and were considered the ultimatum.

And yet these men possessed many good qualities. Far be it from me to belittle or traduce them. They are gone to their last reward. They reflected the influences with which they had been surrounded for years, and had grown too old to absorb the genius of new Eclecticism.

But year after year they faded away, and new recruits—alumni of the California Medical College principally—gradually filled their places. And now we have a new dispensation. A few of us have been so favored as to have

lived both under the old and the new *regime*. We are qualified to judge whether our coming to California and our work here has been productive of benefit to the profession or not. Not that we have been necessary to the results altogether, for, if we had not done it some one else probably would; but, under the circumstances, we can say with truth, "We are the men who did it." However, it would be injustice to several earnest and successful helpers who came upon the scene later for us to claim all the credit. Hamilton, Fearn, Miller, Wilcox, Church and others must not be forgotten.

The last session of our Society was a grand success in every way. Instead of a few from the cities and towns around the immediate vicinity of the Bay, the entire country was well represented at our meeting. There is something worth coming for, and outsiders do not come empty-handed. They bring us ripe and useful experience, and many new ideas. They take part in our discussions, and contribute valuable papers.

This year Sacramento was represented by Henrikson and Fay; Hanford by Musgrave and Bond; Berkeley by Farrar and Yates; Farmington by Wilkes; San Jose by Hervey; Ocean View by Vandre; Fort Bragg by Higgins; Valley Springs by Wall; Haywards by Piersol; Golden Gate by Tucker; Covelo by Goyer; Los Gatos by Mallory, besides other places which I do not call to mind. These, added to our Bay country turnout, constituted a goodly representation, though there are others who ought to have been



there. Our students added to the occasion by generally attending and manifesting enthusiasm and interest.

There was one disadvantage, and that was that we did not have sufficient time to discuss the papers satisfactorily. This is a matter which our new President, Dr. Musgrave, has promised to take under advisement, and we may possibly have three-day meetings hereafter.

Harmony prevailed throughout. No one wanted an office who did not get it, there were no sharpened knives to satisfy, and what little skirmishing took place on the floor was of the good-natured kind that left no ranking afterward. Men will differ in opinion, you know, but then they may differ good-naturedly.

Excellent papers were read by several present, and the discussion elicited was most interesting. Among those worthy of special mention were Dr. Coombs' paper on Dynamics of Food, Medicine and Poison; Dr. Fay's on the X-ray, and Dr. Mattner's on Chloroform in Labor.

If those who attended lost a hundred dollars each at home, the invest-

ment was a good one, for the privileges enjoyed will more than make it good during the coming twelvemonth. I suggest that all come again next year and bring their neighbors. They have but one life to live; let them live it like men and live doctors.

The reception given by the Maclean Hospital management on the evening of the closing day was a gratifying success in every respect. The new building is a superb structure for such a purpose, supplied with elevator, electricity, gas, speaking tubes, and every other modern convenience, and its exterior is imposing and artistic. It is situated in a cosy valley at an altitude which commands a view of the business marts of San Francisco and the finest harbor in the world, thus combining a healthful elevation with a commanding and charming view. These Professor Logan, in his own inimitable way, told us of in his opening speech at the banquet table. There were music, mirth, dancing and feasting—with a little drinking—and plenty of good-fellowship and sociability withal. Finally we parted, to all meet again in 1897.

Notes, Scraps and Prescriptions.

FRANK D. WALSH, M. D., San Francisco.

PROCTITIS.—For proctitis or inflammation of the rectum, Prof. Hare recommended an injection of not more than two fluid ounces of a saturated solution of chlorate of potassium. It should be injected very slowly and

gently, and may be repeated every two or three hours.—College and Clinical Record.

DIARRHEA OF CHILDREN.—In treating diarrhea of children or adults we should always remember that the se-

cretions are defective, as indicated by a dry or coated tongue, unnatural color of stools, etc.; and to attempt to arrest the watery discharge, with such a pathological condition present, by opiates and astringents will not last—will do injury, harm instead of good. Therefore first use:

R

Calomel	gr. i.
Sodic bicarb	gr. ii.
Pulv. sacch. alb	gr. xx.

M. ft. chart. No, 10. Sig: One every two or three hours until discharges are changed in color and consistency; or hydrarg. cum cretæ, one part, triturated with three or four parts of sacch. lact. Of this powder give two grains every two or three hours. These powders will often restore healthy action and cure the diarrhea alone. If not, follow with small doses of bismuth sub. carb., nux vomica and ipecac, or a few drops of the following:

R

McMunn's elixir opii	} aa	ʒ ss.
Tinct. rhei		
Tinct. camphoræ		

M. Sig: From five to ten drops every hour or two, as needed and according to age of child. Or, for very young children prescribe:

R

Sps. rhei aromat	ʒ i
Tinct. opii camphoræ	ʒ ss.
Tinct. cardamon comp.	ʒ ii.
Aquæ calcis	ʒ xi.

M. Sig: Teaspoonful every hour or two, as needed.—*Mathew's Medical Quarterly, Jan. 1894.*

FLAT FOOT; ITS CORRECTION AND COMPARATIVE STUDY.—In an elaborate study of this condition, Ricketts has arrived at the following conclusions.

1. That flat foot is principally due

to one of these causes: (a) failure of the tarsus to become arched; (b) rickets, and (c) trauma.

2. That it becomes aggravated with age.

3. That all bipeds are born flat-footed, the arch being an after consideration.

4. That the highest arches are found in the fleetest runners.

That the barefooted racers do not have any perceptible arch, but do not seem to suffer any inconvenience on this account.

6. That man's nearest allies—the chimpanzee, orang and baboon—have but little indication of an arch. On the other hand, the tarsus in the chimpanzee, his nearest ally, lies upon the plane, while the posterior under surface of the os calcis does not touch the plane to any degree whatever. In the gorilla, however, the posterior part of the os calcis, together with the tips of the toes, support the body, the tarsus not touching the plane. This is the case with the orang.

That the construction of the hands and feet of the quadrupeds is of the same pattern as those of man, but they are not so symmetrical or so well adapted for diversified use.

8. That the manner of dressing the foot in early life is a prominent factor in causing pain and discomfort in feet that are disposed to flatness.

9. That the degree of the arch of the foot increases with civilization.

10. That but little benefit can be derived from any kind of an appliance, except in the lesser degrees of deformity.

11. That the aggravated forms of flat-foot should be subjected to the operation of Trendelenburg or of Gleich, regardless of what the cause may be.

12. That, so far as can be determined by observation, the relief given by the Trendelenburg operation has been absolute.

13. That, all things being equal from a cosmetic point of view, the operation of Gleich (dropping the posterior half of the os calcis) would be the most desirable. Nothing but time and the making of a number of operations by each method will determine their relative merits.

That in small cases of Pott's fracture, where flat-foot has previously existed, a cure has always resulted.

15. That, if the osteotomies are made sub-periosteally and aseptically, without complications, no serious results should follow.

16. That the first plaster of paris dressing, which has been fenestrated and reinforced by small ribs of steel, should be removed at the end of the tenth or twelfth day and a new one adjusted to make sure that abduction is of the proper degree.

17. That his own experience would lead him to operate unhesitatingly upon any flat foot, causing incapacity by pain or deformity, which could not be relieved by mechanical devices.—Therapeutic Gazette, No. 10, 1894.

Infantile diarrhea:

R

Bism. subgal	ʒ i
Sodii bicarb.	gr. v.
Cret. prep.	ʒ ss,
Creosote	gtt. v.

Syr. cynam.	ʒ ss.
Aqua dest. qs. ad.	ʒ iv.
M. Sig: Teaspoonful after each movement.—Med. Record.	
Neurasthenic headache:	
R	
Ammonii carb.	ʒ iii.
Tinct. moschi	ʒ xi.
Spts. lavandulæ	ʒ i
Elix ammonii valerianatis	ʒ xiii
M. Sig; Two tablespoonfuls in water at a dose.—Hamilton.	

Be very guarded in your prognosis in cases of injury at the elbow. A fracture into this joint treated with the most far-seeing precautions may be followed with more or less stiffness or disability. Begin passive motion as soon as possible, delaying only long enough to allow the first pain and reaction from the injury to subside. In most cases this will allow some manipulation of the joint by the end of the first week.—International Journal of Surgery, June, 1896.

When, as in an amputation at or near the ankle joint, a rubber tourniquet is applied to the thigh, care should be taken to use a wide rubber band and not a rubber tube, since the accumulative pressure of the rubber tubing is sometimes great enough to injure the nerve. In high amputations, near the shoulder or hip, this objection does not prevail, since pressure on a nerve is immaterial at that point.—Wyeth.

A COLD DEAL.

Men who play "freeze-out" at the club
And find their chips are "shy,"
Should not, when their wives wish
money, pause
And say they've none to spare because
Their ice bills are so high.

The Meeting of the "National" at Lake Minnetonka.

PITTS EDWIN HOWES, M. D., Boston, Mass.

Without question, the members of the National Eclectic Convention knew comparatively little concerning Lake Minnetonka before they were informed that this place had been chosen for the gathering of 1897.

Doubtless a few words, descriptive, will be of interest to those who are already looking forward to the renewal of the pleasant acquaintances made during the past summer; this is equally true of the new contingent which will be attracted by the glowing descriptions of those who participated in the Portland meeting.

Lake Minnetonka is a beautiful sheet of water situated twenty-three miles from Minneapolis. It is about equidistant from the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf States, and very convenient to the large body of our men in the Middle West. Those competent to judge have declared that there is no more picturesque spot in the delightful State of Minnesota than Lake Minnetonka. Not the least among its charms is the exceeding peculiarity of the water line. Twenty-five bays, with an area of 23 square miles and a shore line of 104 miles, fashions a lake which is unique in the extreme. The aggregation of bays reflecting the skies' constant changes of color; the sheltered recesses of forest and lawn-like openings; the velvety green shores, form-

ing lines of harmonious beauty; the jutting points, jewel-capped; the glistening beaches, bathed in warm sunlight; the gem-like islands, beautified with shrub, vine, and flower; the charms and changes wrought by the appreciative hand of art, all conspire to produce a spot which can vie in attractiveness with any more widely known.

In the early days the Indians came in great numbers to these shores to hold war councils, smoke pipes of peace and spear the finny inhabitants of the waters. Its banks must have been the home of the ancient mound builders, for earth heaps are frequently found in this vicinity containing bones and rude pottery—all which is left, that is historical, of this peculiar people.

The region is classic with legends of the American Indian. Here Hiawatha wooed the lovely Minnehaha, and the laughing waters leap over the rocks into the Mississippi in their mad onward rush to the great sea.

As a fishing ground the lake is famous, which will render it especially attractive to the lions of the rod. Craft of all kind, from the tiny canoe to the pleasure steamer, palatial in construction, are constantly seen fitting to and fro, affording endless opportunity to those who delight in revelling amid the beauties of nature.

It is pre-eminently fitting that our Association, *distinctively American*, should convene on these beautiful shores, discuss those topics which will benefit mankind, and also find an opportunity for rejuvenating enjoyment.

It is expected the railroad rates for our next meeting can be announced by February. Those who were so fortunate as to be numbered among our party at Portland will need no urgent words to assure us of their presence; those who failed to attend should consider what they owe the Association, the Eclectic School of Medicine, and their own individual interests. It needs but a careful, comprehensive deliberation to insure the *largest meeting* ever known in the history of our Society.

PITTS EDWIN HOWES,
Corresponding Sec'y.

BOSTON, Station S.

*Department. Eye, Ear,
Nose and Throat.*

CONDUCTED BY PROF. CORNWALL.

Two Cases of SYPHILITIC LARYNGITIS
TREATED WITH MERCURIAL STEAM BATH.

Recently, two individuals, each suffering from laryngitis as a secondary manifestation of syphilis, received the above treatment. In the first one, Mr. J., two and a half years had elapsed since the initial lesion. His physician, a friend of mine, had administered the mercurial and later the mixed treatment. Very slight if any specific symptoms had shown themselves for probably a year, excepting the laryngeal inflammation. Upon my first ex-

amination there was considerable hyperæmia and infiltration of the mucous membrane, with a rather superficial ulceration at the anterior commissure of the glottis. There were evidences of previous ulceration, the left vocal cord having been cut in two by this process near the arytenoid. It had retracted and found an attachment slightly upward from the level of its fellow. It was so long since the initial stage that I took off the mercury and gave iodides alone. I made applications of a strong solution of nitrate of silver to the ulceration, which healed quickly. Under astringent sprays the ulceration went down, and the case otherwise progressed so favorably that I thought it (the laryngeal disease) permanently cured. After a couple of months the laryngitis returned, which caused me to administer the mercurials again. In spite of my local and constitutional treatment over a period of three weeks, one of the arytenoids began breaking down in ulceration. I then sent him to take a series of mercurial baths on alternate days. The result was very satisfactory, as he reported great improvement on the succeeding day after the first treatment. By the time the third bath was taken the cure was complete.

In the second case the initial lesion was about eighteen months before his application to me. He had gone through with the regular mercurial and mixed treatment since the beginning of his attack, and had had, in rather a mild form, most of the secondary symptoms. Being a friend of mine, when his throat became affected

he applied to me. I found the larynx greatly swollen, the vocal cords so hyperæmic as to be quite red, and the patient unable to speak except in a whisper. For a period of about two weeks I treated this case with astringents, and getting no relief for my patient, but his case gradually getting worse, I had him take up the mercurial steam bath. His cure was even more rapid than the first case.

Remarks.—If the mercurial steam bath is so much more effective in these cases than mercury per orem, why not superior in any of the other secondary manifestations? I have treated my cases of specific iritis, when practicable, in this way for years, and have nearly always, in the face of the fact that the patient was as full as could be got by the method by mouth, would get such pronounced and rapid improvement as to be convincing of its greatly superior efficacy.

Another question arises: What part is owing to the *mercury* and what to the steaming process?

The late Dr. Agnew, the oculist of New York city, depended very much on steam baths in these cases; and it was from him I got my first lesson in this line. In all honesty, however, I must give credit to Dr. Bazan of this city for his able suggestions regarding the treatment of syphilis by this method.

The great obstacle to the adoption of this kind of treatment is that it interferes with the practitioner's fees. Send the patient to the baths, and in many cases, particularly if the fees are not collected in advance, that will be

the last of him. If it cures him very rapidly he needs you no longer; if it does not he thereby loses confidence in you and he slips out of your control. Simplified methods might be improvised so that these treatments could be had at home, but better results will follow the baths at a regular Turkish bathing place.

GONORRHOEAL OPHTHALMIA.—Were all my readers graduates of California Medical College I would scarcely deem it necessary to write upon this subject. Perhaps, however, some of those who have stood my quiz will forget the essential. My attention was called to this by noticing in a Journal print that the essential for the treatment of this severe disease was atropine. I have always taught that atropine should be used sparingly, and never until keratitis appears. The ulceration that is most destructive is from pressure, and is not preceded by inflammation. Atropine is the third remedy in importance, the first being the application of ice-packs, the second the use of astringents and antiseptics, and atropine third, providing the cornea or iris seems to be inflamed. Cleanliness must be observed, and is possibly more important than atropine. The reason atropine so often does harm is that the chemosis of the conjunctiva at the corneal border is such that it often produces necrosis of the cornea in the shape of crescentic ulcers whose bases are transparent. If the pupil be dilated with atropine an additional pressure is added to the point, which will increase the tendency to mortification of the cornea. Besides, in this case we often get tension and then additional pains. Be careful how you use atropine in gonorrhœal ophthalmia.

Alumni and Personal.

DR. DORA M. HAMILTON, Editor

Communications for this department should be addressed to its Editor, 1422 Folsom Street, S.F.

DEAR ALUMNI:—We hope you will excuse all shortcomings in this part of Our Journal this month, as the editor has been taking a vacation and visiting the Southern part of the State. Next month we will try and think of some other excuse. We called on a few of the Eclectics of Los Angeles, but were unable to make the acquaintance of all of them, for which we are very sorry, as we understand there are some very nice people of our school there. Who would suppose that they had no County Society? What's the matter with you, Doctors?

We found two of our old schoolmates located there, and had an hour's visit with Dr. G. W. Finch, of the class of '90, office 313½ South Spring street. Dr. Finch seems very well satisfied with Los Angeles. Judging from appearances the Doctor is at least doing a good office practice, the only drawback to the Doctor's happiness being the ill-health of Mrs. Finch.

We also had a pleasant chat with Dr. Andrew O. Conrad, one of the C. M. C. boys, class of '92. The Doctor says business is good. We think the prosperous look of the Doctor and his nice offices on Spring street show that he is doing well.

Another Eminent Eclectic that we had the pleasure of calling upon was Dr. J. A. Munk, of 114½ South Spring street. Dr. Munk was so very busy

with office work, our interview was rather brief, but we found the Doctor very pleasantly located, and as he has a large practice, we conclude is proportionately happy.

Dr. L. M. E. Raymond is in very poor health and will spend the winter in San Francisco.

There is one thing we feel very proud to notice, and that is, that aside from the examining board and secretary, at the election of officers for the State Society, the offices are all filled with C. M. C. graduates. It shows that the young M. D.'s are coming to the front.

We observe also that the doctors, wives are taking more interest in our State meetings. We noticed Mrs. Dr. Mattner, Mrs. Dr. Church and Mrs. Dr. Mehrmann of Oakland present. Also a sister of Prof. Church, Mrs. Dakin, of Mason City, Iowa.

Dr. Henry Yates, formerly of Weaverville, has located at Dwight way, Berkeley.

Dr. Luella Stone of Jackson, Dr. Florence Wall of Valley Springs, Dr. Flora Morrison of Santa Rosa, Dr. M. Belle Mallory of Los Gatos, were in attendance at the State Society.

Dr. Loui Mathi, Forrestville, Sonoma county, attended the State Society for the first time in five years. We were very much pleased to see Dr. Mathi, as he was one of the members of that distinguished class, the '91's.

We now give the class who gradu-

ated in 1886:

C. E. Bainbridge, M. D., Sacramento, Cal.; practicing.

Wm. Cartlidge, M. D., Lesterville, Cal.

Anna M. Gleason, M. D., San Francisco.

T. D. Hall, M. D., Oakland.

J. W. Payne, M. D., San Diego.

Edward Silver, M. D., Oakland.

Annie W. Williams, M. D., Europe.

M. F. Grove; M. D., address unknown.

J. M. Young, M. D., address unknown.

J. W. Huckins, M. D., Davisville, Contra Costa county, Cal.; practicing; also has a drug store.

G. F. Powers, M. D., San Diego, Cal.; practicing. The Doctor is surgeon for the Cedros Island Mining and Milling Company, Mexico.

B. H. Schacht, M. D., Jackson, Amador county, Cal.; practicing.

John Snook, M. D., Bakersfield, Cal.; practicing.

G. L. Long, M. D., Fresno, Cal.; practicing.

E. F. West, M. D., San Francisco; practicing.

Sherman S. White, M. D., Redding, Cal., though unable to attend the State Society, remembers Our Journal with an appropriate offering. Sorry not to meet you, Doctor. Thanks for the P. O. M. O.

Another Redding M. D. sends regrets, and this no less than Dr. F. P. Mitchell, a C. M. C. alumni. He says; "At the last moment I find it impos-

sible to get away. I have a case of puerperal fever on hand that will not permit of neglect. I fully intended to be present at the Society meeting, although I failed to prepare a paper."

We acknowledge the receipt of a money order from Dr. H. Jackson, Likely, Cal. He is the *likeliest* doctor of his age in California. Doctor, we are very sorry to learn of your continued ill-health. We hope for a better report soon.

The following will speak for itself, as Dr. Purvis always does: "Dear Journal:—'I want you; for I want you; yes, I do.' So kindly come to the appended address; find fee inclosed. I cannot possibly attend the State meeting this year, so I must have some news of the cause through the Journal." Dr. Purvis is practicing at Occidental, Sonoma county, Cal. Doctor, you shall have what you want. May all your wants be as easily filled.

E. A. Tubbs, M. D., a Bennet graduate of '82, writes from Clayton, Cal., asking to know of a good location. Anyone knowing of such please drop a line to the Doctor.

Either our people are very forgetful or do not read the Journal, which latter I hope is not true, for very many are making inquiries as to where our College pin can be obtained. We will say again, address Louis Myers, 21 Mason street, entrance Eddy and Market. At the banquet Mr. Myers presented Prof. Maclean with one of the pins, with the date of the founding of

the College engraved upon it.

Why did not you all attend the State meeting? You may always be sure Prof. Logan will prepare some amusement for all. This time it was a reception and banquet at the *new* Maclean Hospital. Now for a right-good time, Prof. Logan, Dr. and Mrs. Hicks know how to give it. And the new hospital is, as the boys say, "a dandy." A beautiful building, stained glass, fine-finished floors and wood-work, light and airy rooms, gas, electric lights, elevator, and plenty of water from their own nice wells. The model room was a picture, and if no others are half as nice they will be good enough. With the name of Professor Maclean over the door and Professor Logan as superintendent, and a corps of efficient nurses, such as will always be on hand, we think no doctor of whatever school will have reason to find fault with the Maclean Hospital.

SUBSTITUTION.—The Wm. S. Merrell Chemical Co., at Cincinnati, have in this issue a very forcible protest against the growing evil of substitution. To those familiar with the nature and extent of this evil, the warning comes with especial force, and our readers will do well to meet the warning of the late Lunsford P. Yandell, M. D., University of Louisville, who said in an editorial just before his decease:

"It is far too much the custom to allow responsibility to cease as soon as the prescription is written, and nothing would prevent the use of stale and impure drugs so much as the occasional evidence of watchfulness on the part of physicians."

Medical Societies.

MEETING OF THE ECLECTIC MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

The Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California convened in the assembly hall of the California Medical College on Wednesday, the 18th day of November.

The meeting was called to order by President Maclean at 10:30 A. M.

After roll-call Secretary Stetson read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved. He then announced that he had received eight applications for membership, and the names were read. That of C. W. Unger, of Los Angeles, he did not favor. The two physicians who had indorsed him had withdrawn their support. The President appointed Drs. Van Meter, Bainbridge and Wilkes censors to consider the applications.

The plaster bust of President Maclean, presented to the Society last year, was brought in and placed upon a table on the platform beside the honored original, who vainly endeavored to ignore the enthusiastic clapping. It was decided to postpone the hearing of the Legislative Committee's report until a fuller attendance.

President Maclean next took up the proposed by-laws, which had been framed by a committee consisting of Drs. Miller, Logan and Hailstone. He said they were in violation of the So-

ciety's charter, and therefore could not be adopted. They were referred back to the committee for correction.

The death of Dr. Charles A. Goshen on November 1st was reported. Deceased was an esteemed member of the Society, and had lived to the advanced age of 83 years. Drs. Gere, Mattner and Stout were appointed a committee to draft resolutions.

The censors reported favorably upon all the applications for membership except that of C. W. Unger, whose fate was then decided by the following ballot: 2 ayes and 11 noes. A motion was carried to admit all the others by vote of the Secretary.

The Secretary reported a long list of members in arrears, many of them for a number of years. Another list was read of those who had compromised by paying \$6, and such members were reinstated. A motion was carried instructing the Secretary to drop from the register names of members delinquent for three years. The meeting then adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

The afternoon session opened with the address of President Maclean, who was greeted, as usual, with hearty applause. He thanked the members for their confidence in him, and paid a tribute to the zeal of the Secretary, to whose efforts the increased attendance at this year's Convention and the progress of the Society were largely due. He laid stress upon the duties of Eclectics as well as upon their rights, saying that those who were unwilling to pay the small sum of \$2 yearly toward the support of their own Society were unworthy the privilege of its protection.

The early struggles of the College were dwelt upon, and the inimical action of certain pioneer Eclectics reviewed, not in anger, but in the spirit of magnanimity which the death of the more important of said enemies and the triumph of a worthy cause naturally inspired. But while the College and Hospital flourished in defiance of opposition, the injustice of members of the State Medical Board is a present grievance of considerable moment, which President Maclean wishes to see remedied. "‘Never surrender’ is our motto," he said; "we are four hundred strong, and hold the balance of power." He then announced that he had drawn up a petition to the Legislature, setting forth the just claims of Eclectics to equal recognition with Allopaths and Homœopaths at the hands of appointing boards, and that after those present had signed it, he intended to have it circulated throughout the State until every physician of the school has placed his name upon it.

By way of encouraging one another and strengthening the cause, he urged the formation of County Societies, particularly in Sacramento and Los Angeles, where there are sufficient numbers of Eclectics to make the move successful. In Los Angeles there is a scheme of this sort already on foot. The neglect of individuals to combine he considered a drawback to the progress of the school, and while the subordination of County Societies to the State Society would not be constitutional at present, he favored working for perfect unity.

His remarks were frequently inter-

rupted by applause, which testified not only to the speaker's popularity, but to the loyalty of all to the cause he so ably voiced.

The regular program was now taken up, but while additional members strayed in during the afternoon, not all of those billed to furnish papers appeared either in the flesh or in the spirit. Those who had done the latter, *i. e.*, stayed at home but sent in their MSS., were duly credited, while some of those who had materialized, but were unprepared, being men of more than one idea and ready of speech, extemporized quite gracefully, either upon their own subject or upon some other, and such substitutions proved thoroughly acceptable.

Dr. Webster was reminded by the excuse of a member who had broken his glasses of a remedy which had enabled a number of people (including himself) to lay aside their glasses. This medicine is bryonia, which has been known to effect a complete cure of weakness of sight and debility of the optic nerve. For severe cases as much as twenty drops are put into a glass of water, from which doses are given four or five times a day.

The Doctor spoke briefly upon the treatment of pneumonia, favoring the use of potassium chloride rather than of lobelia, in cases of croupous pneumonia. In case of plastic exudation in any part of the system he considers this remedy very valuable, and while lobelia may be serviceable in the first stages of both croupous and catarrhal pneumonia, he does not advise the continued use of vascular sedatives in the

advanced stages. He considers the old-fashioned wet pack around the chest better than plasters or poultices, and says that its efficacy in conjunction with other remedies is not to be doubted. The influence of malaria upon pneumonia was also touched upon, and a tribute paid to Professor Bundy, who first called attention to the value of *grindelia squarrosa* for the spleen. In cases of chronic malaria fifteen drops of the extract in a swallow of water, three times a day, is productive of good results.

In the discussion that followed, another remedy, to be used for febrile condition in pneumonia, was suggested, viz., *ferrum phosphate*, which, alternated with potassium chloride, has proven very beneficial.

A paper by Dr. L. T. Wade on typhoid fever was read by title only.

In the second section a very interesting and valuable paper was read by Dr. J. V. Coombs, of Grass Valley. It treated of "Dynamics and the Cellular Theory of Food, Medicine and Poison," and was highly appreciated by the audience.

Dr. Logan had now appeared, and returning to Section I, the President suggested that his paper on "Tuberculosis" be presented. It had been announced in the program under the title of "Phthisis," which, the Doctor said, is quite another disease. He stated that pulmonary consumption may be caused by tuberculosis, but that either may exist without the other. During the discussion that followed he said that tuberculosis of the bowels was often diagnosed as typhoid fever.

Several physicians recommended the use of certain acids in the treatment of tuberculosis of the lungs, one of them citing an instance of apparent cure of a case in the first stages, from inhaling the fumes of wine vinegar. A spoonful diluted with an equal amount of water should be simmered over a lamp, and as much of the vapor inhaled as possible without strangulation. Gradually a lesser proportion of water may be used and the amount of vinegar increased.

The next paper was one by Dr. Fearn on "Daucus Pusillus," sometimes called snake plant, which has several valuable uses aside from its asserted power to cure snake bites. It attains a height of from six to twenty-four inches, and is very frail. It grows abundantly in many sections, particularly in the neighborhood of Livermore, and may easily be prepared for use as a diuretic, a tonic or a diaphoretic.

Dr. M. B. Mallory read a short article on "A Physician's Relations to the Materia Medica of Morals," in which she cited many instances of evil, and asked whether there were not some ways in which physicians could better the state of society, and, by warning the unwary, prevent the spread of much disease and wretchedness. The utterance of these sentiments provoked a very lively discussion. Dr. Van Meter was among those who favored the mediation of the physician's conscience where the giving of information would avert misfortune, even though it might be termed unprofessional. Dr. Hamilton and several others considered that

ethics had nothing to do with a doctor's practice, and that the less he said about his patients, to their relatives or anybody else, the better. The discussion was prolonged into the twilight hour, when recess was taken until 7:30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY EVENING SESSION.

When the members returned they were entertained with a paper on the X-ray by Dr. Fay, and later by an exhibition of the X-ray apparatus, which had been put in position during their absence by Mr. Armstrong, of the Union Iron Works. The gas was turned down, and those who had not previously enjoyed the privilege of admiring their own metacarpi and phalanges through this medium were invited to do so. Much interest was displayed in the brilliant green light and its revelations.

Another apparatus (already noted in the columns of the Journal) was also exhibited, in which the manufacturer has compactly arranged facilities for the appliance of Farradism, galvanism, electro-cautery and electrolysis.

After the electric display, Dr. Van Meter read an interesting report of special work at the Maclean Hospital, where a remarkable degree of success seems to have attended nearly all operations.

He was followed by Dr. Church, who read a paper on "Surgical Tuberculosis." A discussion followed in which Dr. Derrick favored the use of electrolysis in preference to galvanism, for lupus. Dr. Gere considered that some of the old remedies were quite as good as the more recent ones, for many of the cases cited.

It being now quite late, the Convention adjourned until the following morning.

THURSDAY MORNING SESSION.

Thursday's session opened with an X-ray clinic at which three patients were examined. The first was a little girl of ten years who had long suffered with tuberculosis, and has been operated on by Dr. Van Meter. Two of the tarsal and one of the metatarsal bones had been removed, and the rays merely served to confirm the diagnosis. The second patient was a boy of sixteen years who presented a case of arrested development, partial lack of muscular control, and inability to speak more than a few words, though he appeared to possess average intelligence in many matters. Dr. Mallory, who brought him, thought from the one-sided shape of the back of his head that a tumor was pressing against the cerebellum. The X-ray lent no assistance here, since a tumor, if present, being of less density than the bone, would not reveal itself. Some of the physicians thought that trephining might afford relief, though the risk would be considerable, and the chances of his attaining a rational development but slight. The third patient was a young man who had recently received a bullet wound in the thumb. The ray showed that the first metacarpal bone and the carpo-metacarpal joint had been shattered.

After the clinic, Dr. Musgrave, who is health officer at Hanford, gave orally a partial review of the results obtained from the use of anti-toxin in diphtheria and in various other sorts

of sore throat. He was of the opinion that many cases of so-called diphtheria had been misunderstood, and he did not feel certain that recovery from such had always been due to the anti-toxin. One case of genuine diphtheria had resulted fatally in spite of this remedy. There was little discussion of this much-vexed question, none of the doctors present at the time seeming to have any positive opinion to offer.

Dr. E. H. Mattner's paper on "The Influences of Chloroform in Parturition" proved of great interest, but owing to the approach of the noon hour, its discussion was postponed until later, and after being reminded by the President of the petition awaiting their signatures, the members adjourned until 1:30 P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the afternoon session Dr. Musgrave offered resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, thanking the management of the Union Iron Works for the use of apparatus.

The report of the Auditing Committee not being ready, the Legislative Committee was next discussed and the members retained.

The committee appointed last year to consider the formation of a Pacific Eclectic Medical Association, having nothing to report, was discharged, and Dr. Webster suggested appointing a new committee, who would pledge themselves to attend the next Convention of the National Association.

In the case of the Committee on By-Laws, Dr. Stetson's name was substituted for that of Dr. Hailstone, the

distant residence of the latter rendering it impossible for him to confer with the others between sessions.

President Maclean announced that many members of the State Association had left California, while their names were still on the books. This would result in their being shortly classed with delinquents, and he thought some action should be taken in the matter. A number of these men were considered worthy of honorary membership, and after some discussion the Secretary was instructed to make a list of all their names for consideration at next year's meeting. Dr. Hamilton moved that all deserving members unable to pay their dues be retained as honorary. Dr. Webster suggested that special designation of such cases be made and that they be voted upon individually, and then moved that the name of Mrs. Dr. O. B. Metcalf be put upon the honorary list. The motion was carried.

Secretary Stetson read the report of the Board of Examiners, prepared by Dr. Gere. A number of those who had received certificates had neglected to pay the fee, and the lenient Secretary of the Board was consequently out of pocket to the extent of the delinquency. Dr. Hamilton moved that Dr. Gere be given the balance on hand for his services, but this was declared unconstitutional. The following is a list of the licentiates examined by the Board:

E. Alexis Tubbs, Clayton, Cal.
Chas. H. King, Los Angeles, Cal.
Wm. L. Busby, Pomona, Cal.
Henrietta C. Dorman, San Bernar-

dino, Cal.

Abram Van Meter, Oakland, Cal.
W. D. F. Ward, Healdsburg, Cal.
Orange E. Darling, Riverside, Cal.
Edmund W. Fall, San Francisco.
Thomas T. Kisner, Corning, Cal.
Leon Randall, Detroit, Mich.
R. A. Buchanan, San Francisco.
Henry L. Dietz, San Francisco.
M. Manly Enos, Oakland, Cal.
F. N. Folsom, La Porte, Cal.
F. T. Lamb, San Francisco.
Lottie A. Lamb, San Francisco.
E. H. Mercer, San Francisco.
John M. O'Byrne, San Francisco.
Elon A. Ormsby, Oakland, Cal.
G. A. J. Scheuer, San Francisco.
Elizabeth White, San Francisco.
J. Milton Welch, San Francisco.
Belle Peery, Tehachapi, Cal.
J. A. Kuykendall, San Francisco.
Peter C. H. Pahl, Los Angeles, Cal.
W. D. Coates, Junction City, Cal.
Percy L. Hamilton, Meridian, Cal.
Benj. B. Masten, Halfmoon Bay, Cal.
Frank Thomas, San Francisco.
Wm. L. Brown, Los Angeles, Cal.

Three more applications for membership were handed in, and being properly indorsed, the applicants were admitted without balloting. The following is the list of new members:

Charles Mealand, Sacramento, Cal.
James V. Coombs, Grass Valley, Cal.
T. F. Kelleghan, Santa Barbara, Cal.
G. Henrickson, Sacramento, Cal.
B. F. Bullington, Bangor, Cal.
W. H. Henderson, Sacramento, Cal.
E. A. Ormsby, Oakland, Cal.
H. L. Dietz.
Lewis Mathe.
F. C. Piersol.

Treasurer H. W. Hunsaker then presented his report, which was referred to the Auditing Committee. There was a balance of over \$120 in the treasury.

Corresponding Secretary, Dr. H. B. Mehrmann, then read an account of his work for the past year, which displayed a commendable zeal and industry for the welfare of the organization and had been productive of gratifying results. Dr. Hamilton moved that he be thanked and his report accepted, after striking out the last clause, in which he begged to be retired to the ranks.

After the reading of Secretary Stetson's expense account, which was referred to the Auditing Committee, the election of officers was declared in order.

Dr. H. B. Mehrmann took the floor, and after announcing that he thought the country delegates should be favored with offices, and that the gentleman he had in mind for President was an alumnus of the State University and of the California Medical College, as well as influential in political circles, and ready to work for the cause of Eclecticism, he placed in nomination Dr. R. W. Musgrave, of Hanford. The gentleman was unanimously elected, as were the following officers:

First Vice-President, E. H. Mattner, San Francisco.

Second Vice-President, Florence B. Wall, Valley Springs, Cal.

Secretary, B. Stetson, Oakland, Cal.; re-elected.

Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Bainbridge, San Francisco.

Treasurer, H. W. Hunsaker, San

Francisco.

Censors—C. N. Miller, San Francisco; G. H. Derrick, L. C. H. Kylberg—re-elected.

Board of Examiners—D. Maclean, G. G. Gere, F. Cornwall, H. W. Hunsaker, M. H. Logan, C. N. Miller, A. E. Scott—re-elected.

Alternates—H. Vandre, E. J. Tucker.

A discussion of Dr. Mattner's paper followed. Dr. Church was inclined to the opinion that chloroform not infrequently retards cases of labor, and that its best effects are seen in cases of too rapid or violent contraction. He agreed that larger quantities could be given in parturition than in surgical operations, and that amounts sufficient to produce profound anæsthesia in a surgical patient only partially benumb the parturient subject.

Dr. Webster thought it best never to give it when it was not demanded by the patient, as it sometimes produced bad after effects.

Dr. Hunsaker believed that nervous women who hold back from the natural action through dread need chloroform more than others.

Dr. Van Meter agreed, but considered its effects quite as pronounced as in surgery. Dr. J. W. Hamilton highly approved of Dr. Mattner's paper, and asserted that chloroform does not hinder contraction. The so-called "abdominal assistance" he denounced as of no earthly value.

Dr. Gere was one of those who do not favor much checking of the pain, believing that any great relaxation promotes hemorrhage.

Others added to these remarks, some

believing that labor, being a natural process, should not be interfered with any more than necessary, and others believing that chloroform merely lessened the pain without hindering the regularity of contraction and relaxation.

Hydro-chloral and pulsatilla were recommended as being better than chloroform for some conditions.

Prof. Maclean stated that there is a growing need of chloroform and instrumental delivery, since women are weaker and more sensitive and high-strung with each generation.

Dr. Mattner then closed the discussion, answering certain objections and maintaining his position that chloroform is an inestimable boon to women, and that only a fraction of one per cent of confinement cases ever result fatally from its use.

Dr. Florence V. Wall gave a prescription for *rhus tox* poisoning, the aftermath of so many joyous picnics. She said that an infusion of the leaves of *grindelia robusta* had proved thoroughly efficacious in her practice, and she recommended it highly. Other physicians had heard of it, but having sent for the herb from a distance, had never been able to obtain the leaves in proper condition. In order to realize their full medical value it was necessary to gather them at a certain stage of the plant's growth.

The installation of officers was now announced. Dr. Mehrmann and Dr. Van Meter were appointed ushers to conduct the new candidates to the platform. Placing his hand on Dr. Musgrave's shoulder, Prof. Maclean said:

"I have the pleasure of introducing to you my successor, who will be your President for next year, and I can assure you that you will succeed under his guidance. A certain amount of dynamite is needed in a work like ours, and he being a much younger man than I, can supply the necessary article." With a few more words concerning the prospects of the Society, the leader withdrew, and Dr. Musgrave modestly said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred upon me. I assure you I was ignorant of the slate. It has come to me as an entire surprise, and were it not that I feel that your support is unanimous I should not have accepted the office in an organization which has been presided over by so many notables." After paying a graceful tribute to his friend and early adviser, Dr. J. V. Coombs, the new President went on to outline his plan of work for the ensuing year. He intends to raise the membership, to have unsettled accounts straightened out and reports handed in to him before the next Convention, and to have the by-laws and some other matters now pending attended to between the annual sessions, so that the limited time for the Convention itself need not be intruded upon. He advised a three day's session for next year, and favored assigning the different sections to different rooms, so that the work might be facilitated. Much that was valuable had been crowded out of this year's progress. With good words for the College and the Journal he closed, hoping that he might be able to return

his trust at the end of the year as Hanna returned his trust to McKinley at the close of the campaign.

The Vice-Presidents, Dr. Mattner and Dr. Florence Wall, were then installed, Dr. Wall being the first lady who has ever held office in the Association. The honor conferred upon her called forth appropriate remarks upon the equality of women.

The new President, determined to enter upon his vigorous policy at once, appointed Dr. H. B. Mehrmann sergeant-at-arms and ordered him to let no man escape until the much talked-of petition to the Governor had been signed. When this duty, which none despised but some had forgotten, was performed, Dr. Mattner led off in the College yell:

"Rah, rah, rah! Who are we?
We are, we are C. M. C.!"

And the company dispersed, to meet again at a later hour and indulge in the festivities to which Dr. Logan, in behalf of the Maclean Hospital management, had invited them.

THE EVENING FESTIVITIES.

There was a sound of revelry by night,
And our new hospital had gathered then
The flower of Eclecticism; bright
The lamps shone on fair women and brave
men.

The doctors left their instrument cases and thermometers at home, and danced till they were red in the face, the imminent danger of apoplexy and heart-failure being quite forgotten, and one of the alumni let his sweetheart sit on the window-sill in a fearful draft just after waltzing. To be sure there was no other place to sit, for the hospital is not furnished yet, and be-

tween dances the older members of the fraternity escorted their partners over the building and expatiated upon its beauties at great length and expense of vital energy. They even peeped into the dressing-room, where a few belated belles were hovering before the mirror, and nodded approvingly at the formidable display of destructive curling-irons and powder boxes. And as the witching hour drew nigh when all well-ordered patients are wrapped in slumber and the nurse is poring over the hygienic cook book, these dignitaries filed down to the banquet hall, where was spread a repast that would have warmed the heart of an epicure. Regardless of the future, deadly salads were devoured *in toto*; innumerable pitchers of steaming black coffee were passed down the long tables, alternated with savory sandwiches and delectable pastries, and enough grapes were eaten to produce at least five cases of appendicitis. Ice-cream followed, assisted in the work of gastronomical ruin and devastation by sparkling cham— but no; the first cork that popped loosed a fountain of root beer, which spoiled the reporter's dress and startled the envious musicians into semi-quavers. The cause of temperance received a new impetus, but the reporter's craving for something "extra dry" was excusable under the circumstances.

At the beginning of the feast Dr. Logan, the Superintendent of the hospital, speaking in behalf of the institution soon to be transferred to these sumptuous quarters, said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, we bid you welcome to our sideboard; eat, drink,

and be merry. Our hospital is not yet ready for patients, but we are glad to receive and entertain you. You see that the site of our building is an enviable one, giving us an extended view of the southern part of the city, and assuring to us pure air and water. We have an extensive system of our own for water supply—a reservoir of 300,000 gallons capacity and a tank holding 75,000 gallons. There is an engine for pumping and for running the elevator and laundry apparatus. We are also connected with the Spring Valley system, having one of their tanks in the building, so that we are doubly insured against fire. The foundations of the building are of solid concrete and brick, and the structure is well made throughout. We have the best of nurses and assistants, and a medical staff composed of physicians from all schools that choose to patronize our institution. Everything about the building is in perfect order, ready for our occupancy. The contracts are not yet signed which will give us full possession, but Mr. Hoffman, the proprietor, has kindly thrown open the house and grounds for our entertainment this evening."

Dr. Hicks followed with more words of hope and assurance, saying that the old hospital was crowded, not a spare bed being left. "We have been successful beyond our expectations, not only in surgery, but in supplying means for the education of students. If we have not bitten off more than we can chew in making this new venture, we hope to have your patronage. Here there will be even better facilities and

better treatment, and we hope to increase in importance as the college has done."

Dr. Musgrave, the new President, thought it inappropriate that he should be called upon to make a response to the sentiments expressed by the hospital representatives, since the broad term "our hospital" admitted the entire fraternity to share in its benefits and its triumphs. "Language fails me to express my feelings," he said, "as I look over this building and think that it is ours! The alumni ought to make it truly ours. They can certainly do a great deal to make the hospital prosperous. By way of securing the material aid which it deserves, members should be asked to endow beds. I shall endow one myself, for I am interested in helping the institution along. For, comparing this building with the former one, I can only say as did the Queen of Sheba on visiting Solomon's Temple, 'The half has not been told.' Here you will have more appliances, more opportunities. Here will be the nucleus around which will be formed a learned and charitable body that Eclectics may point to with pride. We should all assist it. If we formed ourselves into a joint stock company with say 5000 shares at \$10 each, we could all help. You could save up your smoking money and put it in, if only by installments. When I think of our future possibilities it takes away my appetite."

The speaker then sat down amid the plaudits of his listeners and helped dispense the good things, whose attractiveness had not paled to their



eyes, despite the loftier sentiments with which the M. D.'s were now imbued. Well might the combination prove exhilarating. Their building is certainly an elegant one, and the fact that it is modeled on the design of a stylish and commodious dwelling house will doubtless make it seem to the inmates more homelike than the average hospital. It consists of four stories, and although not quite new, has been in use so short a time that no part is impaired. The two upper stories are, in fact, not quite finished yet, and the cosy wards now being arranged there will seem like Paradise to the "little Jims" who may be fortunate enough to be carried thither. The even temperature insured by the steam heaters throughout the building is another most desirable feature; and the turret windows, which in many of the rooms give a view on three sides, add to the attractiveness of both the interior and the exterior. In the rear of the hospital is a smaller building to be occupied by the nurses and other help. The garden is nicely laid out, and the entire lot being filled in several feet above the street, good drainage is assured. What makes the entire establishment particularly notable, however, and renders its every charm doubly dear to the hearts of the doctors, is that it stands in the name of the Maclean Hospital management and is the first property they have owned. The Mission street building was only rented, but here they are monarchs of all they survey. They bubbled over with joy during the entire evening, and when the genial master of ceremonies (who is a sort of power behind the throne, as every editor is when it comes to booming things) rose to propose the

first toast, it was only to give vent to the universal enthusiasm.

Dr. Webster, though an Oaklander, warmed up to the subject of "The Maclean Hospital" very readily. He said that it was a great surprise to him; he had only heard that very day of the new move. "When I first came to San Francisco," he continued, "the Eclectics were only enough to be counted on one's fingers, but now there are enough of us to win. In speaking of the prospects of this hospital I want to address a word especially to the ladies. In Oakland the ladies have been very active in aiding the Fabiola Hospital. They often get patients there in spite of us Eclectics; they seem to have a knack at that sort of thing, and have helped the institution along wonderfully. I hope the ladies of San Francisco will take a hint from this. Their efforts alone can make the Maclean Hospital a success, if they work for it as the Homœopathic ladies over there worked for their cause. This institution will always have my best wishes and help."

Dr. Musgrave, in his capacity as President, was again called upon to speak in behalf of the State Society, but cut his remarks short, stating that he had already said enough. "I can say to these gentlemen that if they are not good members now, they never were. I hope this occasion will inoculate you all with pride and interest in both the Association and the hospital, and that Providence will guide our future."

Want of space prevents an extended notice of other speeches. The toasts and responses were given in the main as arranged in the program, the feast of reason and flow of soul continuing until the hour of midnight. Then with many hand-shakes and good wishes, hosts and visitors parted, all carrying in their hearts the memory of a most profitable and joyous occasion.

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To insure accuracy, employ the typewriter when possible. Otherwise prepare manuscript with care, re-writing when necessary; be kindly thoughtful of the Editor and compositor, and do your own drudgery—time is money.

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CALIFORNIA MEDICAL JOURNAL,

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The State Society, Past and Present.

The State Society, like all progressive enterprises, had a small beginning. Eclectics in 1874 were not as numerous as to-day. There were only nine in the State, and they all united to form the Society. What they lacked in numbers they made up in enthusiasm. Most of them were old-fashioned, and as was the custom in early days, engaged in other enterprises while it paid. We cannot say they were scholarly, but they were men possessed of the American spirit of independence. It was, however, to their foresight that recognition for our School was obtained from the State. When the present law was enacted in 1876 the Eclectic Society had the only legal medical body, and the only Society under which violators of the law could be punished.

No great progress was made by the Society until 1878, when the California Medical College was established. Then a struggle commenced for supremacy between the old and the new members. Most of the old Eclectics were extremely liberal in their views. Medical ethics gave them but little trouble. They were rather inclined to be Commercial, the same as a great many physicians are to-day. The only difference being that they were openly commercial, while the present fraternity of this State resort to the charlatan methods of reaping where they do not sow. To-day there is no more honorable class of men in this State than the members of the Eclectic Medical Society of the State of California.

We have at the present time about 450 active Eclectic physicians in the State, only 30 per cent of which are members of the State Society. This is not as good a showing as we should make. Every physician who receives a license from our Board of Examiners should consider it his duty to contribute to the support of the Society. The value of each license depends on its existence.

Still the Society is in a flourishing condition. Its members are progressive and pushing themselves to the front. They occupy the first position in medicine and surgery. More effort must be made to increase our numbers. With the energetic president and secretary that has just been elected at the last annual meeting I have no fear of the result. I expect when the Society next meets we shall pass the 200 number. MACLEAN.

Was It a Foul?

The unsatisfactory termination of the much-talked-of Fitzsimmons and Sharkey fight will for many a day be a bone of contention among the sporting fraternity.

Exhibitions of the manly art that are projected for the money that can be made, are likely to be worked by the managers so as to secure everything in sight.

Faking in some form becomes a part of the business, and like other forms of gambling in which the public are bled, the benefit is for those who manipulate the wires.

Boxing, as an athletic exercise, is unsurpassed, but when two hulky men stand up and pummel each other for money there is no blow struck that is not a foul one, and it is of little consequence whether it lands on the head or—

Club Rates.

The list of Eclectic journals is not long, and they can be procured at such a small expense that any doctor reasonably prosperous should secure them all.

We append below the rates at which we can furnish any or all of the list, and trust the offer will be accepted by many of our readers:

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A suitable holiday present for your family. It should not take you long to decide. Let money order be made payable to

California Medical Journal,
1422 Folsom street,
San Francisco, Cal.

"Our Future."

Annual Address before the Texas Eclectic Medical Association at Dallas, Texas, Oct. 13-14, 1896, by Marquis E. Daniel, President, Honey Grove, Tex.

We are in receipt of a copy of the above address with compliments of the author. The Doctor has set forth the needs and aspirations of our Texas brethren in a scholarly and energetic manner. Texas Eclectics are coming to the front.

Stand Square.

Bear in mind that subscriptions for Our Journal, '96, expire with this number. Do not allow your account to run behind. Only \$1.50 and we'll call it square.

TULSA, I. T., July 13, '96.
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The hygienic dermal powder for infants and adults.

Publisher's Notes.

Imperial Granum.

Imperial Granum is especially valuable in fevers, and is often the only food the stomach will tolerate in many gastric and enteric diseases. We take pleasure in adding a word of praise to the thousands of testimonials already received.—Dominion Medical Monthly, Toronto, Canada.

Imperial Granum stands to-day without a rival in the room of the sick or convalescent. While good for children in all the varying periods of their existence, yet it is equally valuable in the sick room where either adult or little one needs a soothing, sustaining diet with the least amount of physical effort for its digestion.—New England Medical Monthly.

Nervous Prostration.

My son, aged 12, had been growing nervous over the shock of his brother's death, and seemed to derive no benefit from remedies used in his case. Had him to the sea shore, change of surroundings and everything that could be done for his benefit; he still grew thinner and worse all the time. I put him on Celerina and had marked benefit before the first bottle was used, and he has almost entirely gotten over it, with the help of another bottle I got for him. I consider it a very nice and efficient nervine, just the thing for the children and nervous and delicate persons, where there is great prostration. I shall use it freely.—N. P. Frassoni, M. D., Moosic, Pa.

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Antikamnia Quin. and Salol Tablets (2 gr. Antikamnia, 2 gr. Sulph. Quinine, 1 gr. Salol).

Failure Owing to Substitution.

I have read and watched what has been said of Sanmetto, and often wondered why I did not get any results from it in my practice. When I received my September Medical Brief, and again reading of the grand results advertised therein by the Od Chem. Co., I went over the ground to try and find out the trouble. To my surprise I found that all my patients had been furnished and were taking palmetto where Sanmetto had been ordered. I intend to watch this matter more closely.

P. H. GERLACH, M. D.

SPOKANE, Wash.

There has been formed in Indianapolis, Ind., an institution of learning known as the National College of Electro-Therapeutics. It is proposed in this college to teach electro-therapeutics in all its branches, beginning with the elementary principles of the subject and going through all the various specialties which are based upon the different classifications of diseases to which electricity is applicable. Certainly such an institution, if rightly conducted, can be of the greatest use in disseminating knowledge on a subject which is very much needed. It is to be carried on on strictly ethical principles, only licensed practitioners of medicine being eligible for scholarship. Information regarding it may be obtained by addressing Dr. Wm. F. Howe, President.—Journal of Electro-Therapeutics, July, 1896.

Hydrozone in Gastric and Intestinal Disorders.

BY JOHN AULDE, M. D., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[Published by the New York Medical Journal, August 15, 1896.]

A period of nearly twelve years has elapsed since I first began the clinical use of hydrogen dioxide, generally referred to at that time as the peroxide of hydrogen.

In the present communication it is my object to direct the attention of the profession to its special value in the treatment of gastric and intestinal disorders. In gastritis, for example, there is no antiseptic which can be given with so much benefit as this remedy, because its effect is immediate, and even in considerable doses its effect is absolutely harmless. The same is true

in regard to its employment in typhoid fever, cholera infantum and Asiatic cholera.

The following brief notes will be sufficient to indicate the availability of this remedy in the treatment of the disorders already mentioned, although, in view of the fact that hydrozone is a more concentrated product, and withal a permanent solution, this latter remedy should have the preference. It contains at least double the volume of nascent oxygen which has heretofore been the standard for the medical peroxide of hydrogen.

In gastritis, either acute, subacute, or chronic, we have to deal with an unhealthy condition of the lining membrane of the stomach. The inflammation is attended with an increased output of mucus, which seriously interferes with the normal functions of the peptic glands. By the introduction of a small quantity of hydrozone, in the strength of one part to thirty-two parts of boiled or sterilized water, this objectionable mucus is at once destroyed by the action of the oxygen which is released, and the contents of the stomach remaining are promptly discharged into the small intestine. A patient suffering from gastritis should take at least half an hour before meals from two to four ounces of diluted hydrozone (one to thirty-two) and lie on the right side so as to facilitate the action of the stomach in discharging its contents. In chronic cases with a large output of gastric mucus, and particularly in gastric ulcer, concentrated solutions are not well borne at first, owing to the formation of oxygen gas,

but this difficulty disappears with the continued use of the remedy, and no treatment of gastric ulcer can be regarded as complete without the local employment of hydrozone. The anti-septic properties of hydrozone thus used are sufficient to destroy the micro-organisms and leave the stomach in a healthy condition for the absorption of nutritive pabulum. All forms of fermentation are promptly subdued by the active oxidation resulting from the liberation of nascent oxygen. The patient is then in a condition to take suitable food, which should be nutritious and easily digested, liquids being preferred until the active symptoms have subsided. Later, small portions of solid food can be ingested, but all food stuffs of a starchy character must be thoroughly masticated in order to secure the action of the salivary secretion upon the starch granules, breaking them up and lessening the tendency to fermentation in the stomach. After taking a meal, a patient with gastritis should follow it with medicinal doses of glycozone, which contain, in addition to the nascent oxygen contained in hydrozone, a percentage of glycerin which favors osmosis and assists in re-establishing the functional activity of both the peptic and mucous glands of the organ.

In the treatment of cholera infantum, typhoid fever and Asiatic cholera, the same general plan should be adopted in dealing with the stomach, always bearing in mind the necessity for having the patient remain in the recumbent position and on the right side for at least half an hour after the inges-

tion of the solution. In addition, however, to the preliminary treatment of the stomach, the same solution (one to thirty-two) is used as an injection into the lower bowel, care being exercised to insure its introduction as high up as possible. This can be managed by having the patient lie on the left side with the hips well elevated, and the employment of a long, flexible rectal tube. In this manner we secure and maintain an antiseptic condition in both the stomach and large intestine, the importance of which will be understood when we consider the large number of micro-organisms which grow under these favorable conditions with such remarkable rapidity.

When deemed advisable, the solution introduced into the lower bowel may be combined with large quantities of either hot or cold water, which enables us to obtain the benefits of irrigation in addition to the antiseptic effects. These irrigations may be employed as frequently as deemed advisable by the medical attendant, but they will usually prove satisfactory if administered at intervals of four hours.

Although brief, it is believed this communication will prove serviceable to a large number of practitioners who have hitherto found serious difficulties in counteracting the mephitic influences of bacteria in this class of disorders, and the clinical virtues of the remedy now so fully recognized, no one will hesitate to adopt the methods suggested, which may be conveniently carried out in addition to the usual routine adopted.

Use the Anderson Vaginal Capsule.

Book Notes.

ANNUAL OF ECLECTIC MEDICINE—A yearly record of the observation, investigation and experience of the Eclectic physicians of America as reported at the annual meeting of the State Societies, with a condensed report of the proceedings of those societies. Record of 1895, vol. VI. Editor and Publisher, John W. Stevens, M.D., 100 State street, Chicago.

The Annual for 1895 is before us, and is a reminder that now is the time to subscribe for the 1896 volume. Send to the editor \$3.20 and your name will be enrolled for the receipt of the work as soon as published.

PHYSICIANS' VISITING LIST FOR 1897. 46th year of publication. Price, postage prepaid, \$1.00. Publishers, P. Blakiston, Son & Co., Philadelphia.

This pocket visiting list is an old friend needing no introduction, as it is one of the best of its kind. Several minor changes have been made in the '97 edition. It contains more blank pages and the covers have been materially strengthened.

WON'T YOU GIVE YOUR LOVE TO ME? We have just received a copy of the above beautiful song with a splendid waltz chorus. It is now being sung in all the prominent theatres in New York, Boston and Philadelphia. The following are the words of the chorus: Won't you give your love to me and take my heart, Ever to abide with yours alone, sweetheart? There to dwell through all eternity— Darling, won't you give your love, your love to me?

Price 40 cents per copy. All readers

of our Journal will receive a copy at half price by sending 20 cents in silver or postage stamps to The Union Music Co. 265 Sixth avenue, New York.

ANATOMY, DESCRIPTIVE AND SURGICAL.
By Henry Gray, F.R.S., Lecturer on Anatomy at St. George's Hospital, London. New and thoroughly revised American edition, much enlarged in text and in engravings, both colored and black. In one imperial octavo volume of 1239 pages, with 772 large and elaborate engravings on wood. Price of edition with illustration in colors: Cloth, \$7.00; leather, \$8.00. Price of edition with illustrations in black: Cloth, \$6.00; leather, \$7.00. Lea Bros. & Co., Publishers, New York and Philadelphia, 1896.

In arranging for the new edition of Gray's Anatomy the publishers have sought the assistance of gentlemen thoroughly qualified both as anatomists and teachers, and every page has had the benefit of their critical scrutiny. The student will, therefore, find in this new edition not only a general revision of the work as a whole, but also entire changes in which investigation has been especially active during recent years. The sections which have been re-written are those on the brain, the teeth and the abdominal viscera, exclusive of the genito-urinary tract, the first two by Dr. Bern B. Gallaudet, who has also had charge of the general revision; the last by Dr. Fred. J. Brockway, while those on histology and development—a special feature to Gray, and of obvious value—have been revised by Prof. J. Playfair McMurrich.

The splendid series of illustrations which have always distinguished Gray has been enriched in this edition with no less than 135 additional engravings. These illustrations have long been known as the most effective and intelligible presentations of anatomical structures, and in the present issue this supremacy has been fully maintained.

OUR NEW PRESIDENT'S MARCH.

One of the finest marches for piano or organ ever published in America. Composed by Julia S. Norton. Price 50 cents. Union Mutual Music Store, 265 Sixth avenue, New York,

TEXT-BOOK OF MATERIA MEDICA, THERAPEUTICS AND PHARMACOLOGY. By Geo. H. Butler, Ph. G., M. D. Prof. Materia Medica, College of Physicians and Surgeons, Chicago, etc. Publisher, W. B. Saunders, 925 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

There is much in this book that a physician of any school might study with advantage. It does good sometimes to see our old tried remedies through other eyes. In some portions the book seems more scientific than practical. And yet the student of pharmacology will find this work interesting and profitable. FEARN.

PHYSICAL AND NATURAL THERAPEUTICS. By Georges Hayem, M. D., of the Faculty of Medicine, Paris. Edited by Robert Amory Hare, M. D. Published by Lea Bros., Philadelphia.

The literature on therapeutics and materia medica is so extensive that it

is no longer possible to give even a synopsis to cover the ground with little more than title. Hence it seems to me that Lea Bros. have done the profession a service in bringing out in readable form in a book of about 400 pages the subject of natural therapeutics, atmospheric pressure, climate, thermic agents, hydro-therapeutic measures, mineral waters, and electricity. On each of these subjects the information is what the practitioner wants, and I would strongly advise my friends to get the work.

FEARN.

THERAPEUTIC HINTS. By Samuel J. Smith, M. D., Filley, Neb. Price 25 cents.

These valuable "Therapeutic Hints" published in the July number of the Eclectic Medical Journal, Cincinnati,

from the pen of Dr. Samuel J. Smith, are now to be obtained in the form of a reprint from the author.

What Brand of Whiskey?

A Missouri publisher is responsible for the statement that he has a farmer subscriber, who, whenever he comes to town and gets drunk, makes a bee line—that is, as near as practicable—to the printing office, and insists on paying his subscription in advance. At last accounts he was some fifteen years ahead, and there is no immediate danger of his name appearing on the books of the Publishers' Collection Agency. May his tribe increase, and let the brand of whiskey he drinks be known—it's a good thing.—*The Publishers Guide.*

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